BOSTON RECORDER.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

Whole No. 936.

AND AND ALL AN

vely prevails, that Sabbath Schools are de-particularly and exclusively for children, un-m the accidental circumstance that the word dy, constitutes a part of the name. Sabbath s, it is true, are well adapted to children and ret they are better adapted to adults; and we they are netter adapted to addus; and we re that, if the parents and adult members rch were to take the places of the children

this opinion will appear in the sequel .
of Christian parents and other Christnect themselves with Sabbath Schools, n the following considerations: well have a more connected and intelligent of the truths of the Bible. Any one, not

icle neualty found

will be sold, and say 4 North Market street, tan be seen at the Fac-JOHN HUNT.

warranted of the very ackages that may be

OMPANY give mein

ssing Christians, without any definite d effect on their character n they read the Bible, they have no defi then they read the Bible, they have no defi-et in view, no great practical truth to which ling has reference, so as strongly to im-n the mind by association. The system of truth is made up of several distinct impor-ciples, to which all the facts and illustra-the Bible have reference. Now to impress of these principles on the mind, in a clear ligent manner, it must be kept before the d the reading for the time must have refer-table. This is the only method of obtaining. ad the reading for the time must have referit. This is the only method of obtaining to
knowledge on any subject. To obtain a
dge of Natural Philosophy, for instance, the
does not take up his text book, and compare
the treaties in an Encyclopedia, or PhilosoTransactions, without knowing whether the
under consideration is Gravitation, or Heat,
stricity. He must know what he is reading
and the bearing this reading has on the subder consideration. So the student of the Bisuld have, in his reading, some definite object
at and should compare the different parts of
ble together which speak of the same subject,
no course is better calculated for this object,

Union Question books.

They will be more interested in the truths of the They will be more interested in the truths of the This is in accordance with an important law human mind; practised upon by discerning in every station in life. To interest men in the perance Reformation, for instance, the great ine of abstinence must be presented and conykept before the mind. In the study of the the same general course should be pursued as was laid down in our two previous numithat is, one verse should be examined each and the lesson should be made the subject of prayer and conversation. Can any one thus no or three successive weeks, about the judgment day, and not feet a deep and practical interest in

understand and really believe what he is talking about, and manifest his sincerity, and his zeal and prudence, and he will have a great influence. And now, professing Christian, let me make the appeal to your conscience, and ask whether you have not shielded yourself from the guilt of living almost as a cable; in the check, became dangerously ill. He formade the distributer, became dangerously ill. He formade the distributer, and when his friends objected, total them to stay away, or cease disturbing him. The distributer visited him almost daily for several weeks, praying with him, and pouring upon his dark midd the simplest truths of salvation, which he can be called a support of the control of the distributer visited him him, and pouring upon his dark midd the simplest truths of salvation, which he can be a support of the distributer visited him him, and pouring upon his dark middle the calling of a priest to part on his situs, sent for the distributer, and when his friends objected, to the distributer visited him almost daily for several weeks, praying with him, and pouring upon his dark middle the calling of a priest to part on his friends objected, to the distributer visited him almost daily for several weeks, praying with him, and pouring upon his dark middle the calling of a priest to part on his friends objected, to the distributer visited him him, and pouring upon his dark middle the calling of a priest to part on his friends objected, to the distributer visited him him, and pouring upon his dark middle the calling of a priest to part on his friends objected, to the distributer visited him him, and pouring upon his dark middle the calling of a priest to part of a pries you thought they would not believe you, or that yourtelling them would do no good? No; you really believe they are in danger, and your telling them may be the only means of their safety. So your telling sinners of their danger, which you will as really believe, if you are faithful in your study of the Bible may be the more of their study of series for the distribute ** 0.05 be exclaimed, "I style level by are in danger, and your telling them would done, and you received by are in shaped and the proposed of the style of the s and consequently of Christian activity in the church.
God in his providence is, in our day, pointing out
from time to time, how all Christians may actively
engage in his service. Our fathers believed that
the world would be converted, but they knew not how
it could be done. Now the signs of the times point
us to Sabbath Schools as one most important means;
and our Sabbath School reports tell us that adult
classes are not less efficient than those for children. The signs of the times tell Christians their
duty, much faster than they are ready to engage in discharging it. And now, professing Christian, will you not seriously inquire whether your usefulness and happiness do not require you to associate with your companions, and go into the Sabbath School, that you may gain clearer views of the
Bible, and become so interested in them as to speak
of them on all suitable occasions, and in such a manner as to command the attention of those around
you. When all Christians are thus brought to act,
the Christian Church will so let their light shine, that
multitudes by their examples will be led to glorify
their heavenly Father.

G. S. P.
P. S. The manner of conducting adult Sabbath

their heavenly Father.

G. S. P.

P. S. The manner of conducting adult Sabbath
School classes will be the subject of a future communication. In the mean time, as the writer regards the subject under consideration as vitally
important to the church, he would suggest to min-

would result which the omniscient mind alone can estimate.

So deeply are the superintendents of two wards of the city persuaded of the usefulness of this work,

M'assions in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, p. 7.

This Letter should be in the hands of all who are labering for the improvement of the African race in the United States; and also of all who are inquiring "what effect will the Gospa produce upon them?"

The number of professors of religion is small, that can present a correct view of the plan of salvations. True religion, they are greatly inclined to place in profession, in forms, in ordinances; and true concersion, in forms, in ordinances; and true concersion, in forms, in ordinances; and three conversion, in forms, in ordinances; and three sides of conversion, in forms, in ordinances; and three conversion is the colored to church sessions as evidences of conversion, if they are at all encouraged or their better instruction neglected. Sometimes principles of conduct are adopted by church members, at so much variance with the Gospel, that the grace of God is turned into lastiviousness. No man knows the extent of their ignorance on the subject of religion, until he for himself makes special investigation, and into save the without ceremony. Nothing is more than 1 venture to say, that if he be thorough in his investigation, the result of it will surprise him.

In consequence of their ignorance, they are superstitions.

They believe in second sight, in apparitions, in charms, in witcheraft, in a kind of irresistible satisfaction. They believe in second sight, in apparitions, in charms, in witcheraft, in a kind of irresistible satisfaction. They believe in second sight, in apparitions, in charms, in witcheraft, in a kind of irresistible satisfaction. They believe in second sight, in apparitions, in charms, in witcheraft, in a kind of irresistible satisfaction, the result of their family troubles. Some planters are when the management of plantations, is the southerness of their discovered and interferences in families, there are prought by them from Africa have never fully been laid asked. This ignorance and superstition, rendered the interferences in families, the results of the interferences in families and interferences in families, there are prought by them from Africa have never fully been laid and is discovered and plantations, in the property was not successful to the interferences in families, there is disc

** cou; and a number from neighboring districts have been led earnestly to inquire what they must do be saved. From one of the groeries ardent should be taken in their religious instruction, that these resting the spirit has been excluded, on principle, by two successions would be made; and a term that any solution of the certain except of Christ-four of them have gone to their everlasting account, and elected are now members of the visible church. If our country contains \$2,500,000 families, and throughout two-thirds of them similar fallors were performed and equally blessed, in the space of two years one handred thousand to the space of two years one handred thousand to the space of the program of the character of the space of the program of the space of the program of the space of two years one handred thousand to the proposed to the pro

set up to co-operate with and fill the places of these-devoted blacers—shall not be blessed in length and with the devoted blacers—shall not be blessed in length and with the support of the chard-ness afforder the operations, the following common shall be a supported by the black of the chard-ness that the highest prosperity of the chard-ness, the fulfillment of solemn oldigations, and the sub-face of multitudes perishing in sin, are involved in the object of this appeal. They fear there is an elastic possible can be a support of the chard-ness that the highest prosperity in the chard-ness that the highest prosperity in their actual more head of the highest prosperity in the chard-ness that the highest

SLAVERY OF THE REACES.

This subject in its principle and tendency, is now before the whole civilized world, in a prominence which it never before assumed. Its unboly assumption, that "man can hold property in man!" is now shown, by the light of reason and revelation, to be so absurd, that its advocates begin to blush when they present their plea in its behalf. Its tendency, leading to cruelty, and shutting from the slave the light of education and the privileges of the gospel, is abhorrent to all our best feelings. This tendency is very properly noticed in the last Annual Report of the English Baptist Missionary Society. The slave-holders in Jamaica, envious of the privileges which their slaves have enjoyed by the preaching of Missionaries of different denominations, have given melancholy expression to their malice by most given mehancholy expression to their malice by most violent persecutions of the Missionaries. Savanna-la-Mar and Montego Bay have been more especially

mer place, Mr. Kingdon, the Missionary, was required to depart without delay, although he had previously abstained from exercising his ministerial functions. At Montego Bay, Mr. Abbott another respectable Missionary, was cited before the magistrates, and it was determined to indiet him as a vagrant!—The highly respectable Christian female, in whose house Mr. Abbott held a meeting for worship, was also indicted for allowing it; and although her premises had been legally registered for preaching, she was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds sterling, nearly ninety dollars!—The Baptist Missionaries, and a Wesleyan Missionary had also, at the last dates, been committed to prison for preaching to the free blacks, but had been admitstant to the state of t ted to bail by order of the Chief Justice. ence to the poor slaves, the Report to which we have referred thus states: "Many months have ce the slaves have been pe and stripes, chains, and imprisor een inflicted without mercy, where male or female has been detected in imploring the pity, or singing the praises of the God of heaven!"—And will be not hear the cry of the oppressed? And

Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder

HOME MISSIONS. Extract from the Quarterly Report of Rev. Mr. Jej ferds, Middleton, Mass. dated Nov. 28, 1833. A PASTOR'S JOY AND GRIEF.

a Vasion's 301 ago chair.

When Christians love one another, as brethren of the same spiritual family ever ought to do—and when they manifest that zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of sinners which the gospel inculcates—it is comparatively easy to report the reli-gious state of feeling in the church;—but, when the vise and foolish virgins sleep together—who wishes o report the fact? So, when the anxious inquiry is to report the fact? So, when the anxious inquiry heard in almost every direction, what must I do be saved—and in every family the young convert heard to say—" Come, all ye that fear God, and will declare what he hath done for my soul,"—it delightful to communicate the interest. delightful to communicate the intelligence, to those who love Zion, and pray and labor for her prosperity: but, when the consciences of singers agrees to who love Ziou, and pray and manor for her prosper-ity; but, when the consciences of sinners appear to be cased up in iron, so that the thunders of the law excite no fears of the coming wrath, and the invita-tions of the Gospel produce no tenderness of heart and win no souls to Christ—the pen of the reporter moves reluctantly.

But, dear sir, I may speak of the state of religion mong us, not as a season of revival—nor, as a time of general declension. A better state of feeling ex-sts in the church than when I last wrote you. trust it is the heartfelt language of a goodly number of the brethren and sisters,—"Lord, increase our faith;" "O Lord, revive thy work." An answer to this prayer has evidently hen granted, in bringing a few souls out of darkness into marvellous in the control of the control

MEANS EMPLOYED

The church, believing Christ to be an all preva nt intercessor—and able to accomplish the thing hich he has promised—and, feeling their need of the special influences of the Holy Sp the special influences of the Holy Spirit—agreed to set apart the first day of the present month, as a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of the low state of religion. To that purpose the day was consecrated—and all worldly husiness laid aside, as much as on the Sabbath. In the morning, we assembled in the house of God—and when I found 102 out of 109 (the whole number of the church) present—my heart was greatly encouraged. We spent the forenoon in solemn prayer—confession of sin—intercession for pardon, and for the design of sin—intercession for pardon, and for the design of sin—intercession for pardon, and for the desion of sin-intercession for pardon, and for the de-scent of the Holy Ghost. And I verily believe that Christians did humble themselves before God. In the afternoon, the meeting was public, and our ciety were generally present. Bro. C. of Dreally present. Bro. C. in de-his preaching was evidently in de-his preaching was evidently in de-solemn meeting preached—and ms preaching was evalently in de-monstration of the spirit. In the evening of the same day, we had also, a very solemn meeting— there were strong indications of the presence of the Holy Spirit. The next Sabbath was our commu-nion. One young man was admitted to our number, nion. One young man was admitted to our number from the world. At the table, were 108 communi cants—the largest number we have ever had at on such season. It was an interesting and solemn scene

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS. Since that time, all our religious meetings have been more fully attended—and with increased so-emnity. Three persons have recently indulged hope—several others appear to be deeply impressed with a sense of their guilty condition as sinners against God. Not that we are enjoying what is commonly termed a revival—but, God, with whom is the residue of the spirit is not far from us. And when we contemplate the worth of a precious immor-tal soul—the purchase of the blood of our lucarnate God—and have evidence of its actual redemption from sin and hell-we cannot refrain from exclaiming, "What hath God wrought!" And, is it not ingratitude in us to despise the day of small things? Should not our hearts rather be filled with love and

thanksgiving to our redeeming God and Saviour?

We have admitted two persons to the church on profession of their faith, since my last quarterly re- description of the country, as it respects natural t-and, it may be proper here to state, that one every sacramental season but two, for more than two

Have we not reason to believe that God is again to Constantinople, in the Turkish Empire. Is anything wanting to the conversion of sinners

Christians? Will not all the feeble churches of Massachusett esteem it their privilege to set apart without delay, and sacredly consecrate a day to fasting, humiliation, and prayer-that they may secure a reviving from presence of the Lord?

Will not the missionaries of the M. M. S. with one heart and soul, engage themselves, and ento pour them out a blessing, so that there shall not be room enough to receive it?

Can money build up our feeble churches? Can even the foolishness of preaching do it, without the special interposition of heaven? Can the prayers held up to fire our emulation. The very deficient and alms of the whole church do it, unless the feeble churches themselves arise and gird themselves anew

to the work before them? May not the present missionary year, be a year of the right hand of the most High? Shall it not be so? Heaven waits a response from each missionary and feeble church!

MRS. MARTHA MORE'S LEGACIES. [From the Bristol Mirror.]

In addition to the particulars of the public charities of the late pious and excellent Mrs. Hannah More, inserted in our last paper, we have now the further gratification of announcing the munificent bequests, for similar purposes, of her youngest sister, Mrs. Martha More, who died about fifteen years since. Martha More, who died about fifteen years since.
All the legacies bequeathed by this lady, of which
the following list is extracted from her will, were
directed to be paid on the death of Mrs. Hannah M.:

stol Infirmary, 1,000l.

15

To the Bristol Infirmary, 1,000l.

To the Bible Society, 1,000l.

To the Bath Hospital, 100l.

To the Taunton Infirmary, 100l.

To the Baptist Missionary Society, and to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 50l. each.

To Zachary Macauley, Esq. to be disposed of at his discretion for the service of Africa, 500l.

To the Bristol Cerical Society, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of 30l.

To the Bristol Orphan Society, the Blind Asylum.

of 80!.

To the Bristol Orphan Society, the Blind Asylum, the Penitentiary, and the Poor Man's Friend Society, the amount of stock reserved for an annuity of 30!. to be payable on the death of the annuitant.

To be disposed of in charities, omitted to be named by the testatrix, but which is intended to be approximately by the assentiars, the approximately in the assentiars.

priated by the executors, the amount of stock re-served for the payment of a lapsed annuity of 40. To be also disposed of, under similar circumstan-ces, the amount of stock reserved for the payment

of an anouity of 201, on the death of the annuitant, To the Bishop of St. Davids (now Bishop of Salisbury) for his charities, 2001. To each of the Female Clubs of Cheddar and Ship ham, 251. To the Moravian Missionary Society, 1001.

orest of Dean, 100/.
To the London Poor Clergy Society, 100/.

VOLUNTARY SUPPORT OF RELIGION .- The follow ing facts have been given in illustration of the efficiency of the voluntary principle as it operates in Wales:—The principality of Wales is probably the poorest and decidedly the most thinly inhabited part of the kingdom, containing (Monmouthshire included) less than one million of inhabitants on a superficial tree of sight thought against miles as leave. ficial area of eight thousand square miles,-al 120 persons for each mile: yet there are more that or built for the first time, within the last stand of course, by voluntary contributions, and at the expense of at least \$50,000l.; 500l. for each chapel being a very low average. Not one-tenth (perhaps not the one fifteenth) of the inhabitants of Wales take their religious instruction in the "Establishment," derive any benefit from it, or consider the last standard way connected with it, save only tablishment," derive any benefit from it, or consider themselves in any way connected with it, save only by being compelled to pay towards its support tour o through the length and breadth of the land, almoin all places "chapels" were being then erected or recently erected; while the "churches," supported by vast compulsory revenues, decay, wax old and ap-pear as ready to vanish away.

HOME MISSIONS IN ENGLAND .- Extract from the Bishop of Chester's late charge to the clergy in his diocese:—" The mass of the adult manufacturing population is, in fact, without religious instructi Since 1830, provision has been made in churches for 537,000, but the increase of popula-tion during the same period has exceeded 1,800,000, Manchester contains 200,000 persons; what can two persons effect among them? Every one therefore, who considers what is required to the real su-perintendence of such a population, must perceive that multitudes are at present justly described as being under no ministry."

BOSTON RECORDER. Saturday, Dec. 14, 1833.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS IN BOSTON. A series of religious meetings commenced at Park street Church on Monday last. There were preparatory meetings in the morning and afternoon of that day, and in the evening the series of sermons was enced with one by the Rev. Mr. Badger of Andover on Matt. 16: 26. There have since beer three sermons daily. On Tuesday Mr. Badger preached in the forenoon on Jer. 17: 9: and Profesor Stuart in the afternoon and evening on Rom. 8: 7 and Ezek. 33: 11. On Wednesday morning Mr. Bouton of Concord, N.H. preached on Num. 10: 29: in the afternoon Mr. Badger on Ps. 77: 3: and in the evening Mr. Bouton on Gal. 3: 10. On Thurslay morning Mr. Badger preached on Jonah 1: 6; in the afternoon Mr Routon on Luke 3: 10

There have been prayer meetings at half past six the morning, and before each sermon. The meetings have been very fully attended and evident y with much seriousness. It is hoped that these things will be remembered in the prayers of the friends of truth and piety out of the city.

It will be seen by a notice in a another column. that a similar series of meetings is to be held in another of our churches next week

MISSION TO ASIA MINOR.

A scene truly interesting to all who love the her then was witnessed in the chapel of the Seminary last evening .- The instructions of the Prudential Committee of the American Board to their n aries, the Rev. Benjamin Schneider, and the Rev. Thomas P. Johnston, with their wives, destined to Asia Minor, were read by Mr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries. - From a prayer meeting commencing at a quarter past 5, P. M., in which the intender ion was commended affectionately to the God of missions, and a few parting words of exhertation on the morrow,' we adjourned at 6, to attend the appointed exercises in the Chapel.-These were com menced by singing the 535th hymn of the Church Psalmody

When shall the voice of singing Flow joyfully along, &c. Mr. Johnston then led in prayer-the 515th hyme was then snng .- Next followed the Instructions .-Mr. A. commenced by alluding to the skill and is trepidity of Bonaparte in his attempts to subjugat the world, as an example worthy the imitation of Christian missionary, --- To this succeeded a glowin scenery, situation and classic names, in which our brethren are to be stationed,-The place of their destination is Broosa, more than 100 miles S. E. of Constantinople. It is the most splendid city, next on his way to our American Zion, with hands full of days gone by it has been the seat of government for the richest blessings for the penitent and believing? that part of the world. God grant that it may soon and the enlargement of our churches, but an in- of old, "There is great joy in that city."-The recrease of the work of faith and labor of love, among mainder of the address was occupied in dwelling on the encouragements which the missionary may appropriate to himself in that field .- The time was alluded to when the young missionary of Cilicia, with his two lay-helpers, landed at Ephesus. Suppose said the speaker, some sage of lonia were standing by as they stepped upon the shore and cast their eves upon the lofty turrets and domes of that idolatrous city, and heard them converse with confidence deavor to engage their people in calling upon God, about their speedy downfall-how would be smile at their dreaming enthusiasm. But their hopes were soon realized. So may be ours, if we go forth " is the strength of the Lord God, making mention of his righteousness, even of his only."-- Apostolic zeal was ces of those times were named as our encourage ment. They had no press to make their labors permanent. This we have. They in the sp: about a year sowed the word of life through all that region; and this without a press which is now in our hands. We should enter on the work with view to the republication of the gospel throughout all those shores. And as he proceeded to show how it must be done by planting one mission and a pres at Smyrna, a 2d at Broosa, a 3d at another sunt-4th near where Gridley fell, a 5th at Ancyra, and a 6th at Tarsus in Cilicia, his audience no doubt believed that the time when the gospel would be preached to every creature in Asia Minor was not so far distant as they had supposed. The Board seem to be ac ing by their messengers very much the part of those who are sent as discoverers by some crowned head. These go out-they land upon the field-they plant the standard of their country and call the spot the country of their king. Thus as soldiers under the great Captain of salvation go out these Heralds of the cross. They light upon spots here and there, plant their standard, and will ultimately claim the whole world as his who is to have the heathen for his inheritance,-In conclusion Mr. A. remarked that but half the number of missionaries fixed upon by the Board at the commencement of the year had

" How beautiful upon the mountains, &c."

their present operations.

been obtained, and that for the coming year 64 would

be a number sufficiently small to sustain efficiently

which was followed by Dr. Skinner in an urgent appeal on the subject of increased action in reference to the conversion of the world, and the impor tance of uniting with the principle of action a spirit of entire dependence on God for success. The Rev Mr. Bardwell in a few remarks dwelt upon the subject of individual responsibility in regard to the work,

To the Rev. Mr. Berkin, for the Church in the The missionaries and their wives then rose and sung together, "Yes my native land, I love thee."

The effect was thrilling, and many, no doubt, can away, after a sitting of three hours, saying to themelves, 'It is a privilege to be a missionary,' some to investigate the question 'oughtIto become a mission ary, and prayerfully to decide it, & some more, blesed be God, to strengthen their vows of consecra tion to the missionary work .- We trust the judgment day will disclose that the scenes of the last eve ing were not lost to the heathen world. Yours, &c. P. S. Mr. Schneider is a native of New Haven Pa. a graduate of this Seminary; Mrs. S. of Fra mingham, Mass.; and Mr. Johnston is a native of

INTERESTING EFFORT.

CANONSBURG, PA. Dec. 5, 1833. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

You requested an account of the Missioner Cract Distribution in western Pennsylvania. By the advice of the Society, I forward you the following general statement:

Last summer the "Brainerd Evangelical Society of this College, received a letter from the Mission ry Society in Centre College, Danville, Ky., in which they informed us that they had engaged to supply every Presbyterian family in their State, with a missionary paper once a year, for five years:" and asked us if we could not do something similar in our vicinity. Practising upon the hint our society resolved-"That by divine assistance they would as far as practicable, place a missionary paper in every family in Pennsylvania west of the mountains. ace a year for three years; and that the paper for this year be " Duty to Heathen."

The district embraced in this resolution contai sixteen counties, with a population of about 340,-000, according to the census of 1830. Estimating even as the average number of persons to a family 50,000 tracts were supposed to be sufficient to place one in each family. The money necessary for the purchase of these tracts was readily furnished by the students of this College. We then made known our design to the students of Washington College. who cheerfully undertook to supply nearly two mties. We also applied for assistance to the students of the Western Theological Seminary, sever al of whom engaged to supply one whole County gave us much encouragement, and enabled us to: forward with increased energy. A meeting of ou students was then called, that we might know who were willing to engage in the work. This meeting was one of deep interest. The Rev. I. F. Halsey but pertinent address. About sixty students into diately volunteered their services, among whom were several, who, though moral, and in every respect suitable, were not professors of religion.

During our vacation, which commenced the first respective fields of labor. Before we started, every one looked at the work as a prodigy, and some of even the most sanguine feared it was too great to be accomplished. There were sixteen counties to b supplied, and only four weeks to perform the labor. think, Mr. Editor, if ever any of us raised our hearts in earnest prayer to God for his blessing upor any object, it was then. The cause lay near or arts, and yet we knew that unless God would enourage the distributors, and give energy to all en gaged in the enterprise, many would tire and fair ven before a fair experiment was made. God did bless; and we now desire to record his goodness in so evidently affording his aid. The distributors vent forth, and as they proceeded, difficulties vanished. We do mean to say that all the hardships and trials were removed. No :-- for it was far oth erwise. But things that appeared at a distance like lafte mountains now sunk to hills, and hills dimin ished to a level, and we were enabled to press or rapidly and joyfully in our work. Some walked two hundred, and others three hundred miles, do ring their tour, and yet all were well pleased, and nore healthy after their return. Two students labored incessantly for four weeks, and distributed 2.500 tracts in one county.

We would be pleased to give you some extract rom the interesting reports which were read at our late meeting, but time and space will not permit We can only say that a great diversity prevailed, both as to the character and condition of the people In many counties the inhabitants were intelliger refined, and paid great attention to religion; but in most others it was directly the reverse. Ignorance. and consequently vice, abounded in some places to an awful degree. In some counties, there were but one or two evangelical ministers. in many parts the Temperance reform was advancing with giant strides; in other places it was on the retrograde, and its friends retreating before the violent opposition of the enemy. Sabbath Schools were generally established, and in some places bringing about a revolution in religious matters; but mostly they were found in a languishing condition, for want of proper management. Education in some parts receives a praiseworthy attention, and speaks much for this growing West; but, alas! generally it receives but little notice. The distributors from one county have the following remark in their report: " In this county, education in general is but little regarded, and female education is almost entirely neglected. Many are opposed to educating their daughters; who consequently grow up ignorant of the Word of God, and liable to be the dupes of every vice."

The distributors generally reported that but little knowledge prevailed in regard to the heathen. Some were found who never had heard, and scarcely would believe, there were such people. One report says: "We met a German Methodist Preacher who could read no English, and understood but little. We talked to him about the heathen; he said he talked of, but yet knew nothing about them-never had heard there were 500,000,000 of his fellow-beings without the gospel. He begged us to read the tract to him:-we did so, and explained as we read; -he was much affected, and weeping, thanked

All the distributers, as far as we have learnt, were enerally treated in the kindest manner. Assissters every where lent a helping hand. Indeed had t not been for these assistants, the work would have fallen far short of being accomplished this fall.

The inhabitants of some counties are very intelgent, hospitable, and active in the dissemination of gospel truth. One distributor writes thus: "We were generally treated very hospitably. One aged man, speaking of the heathen, remarked, ' we farmers must labor harder, and be more saving; and you young men must hasten with your studies, that we may send you to the heathen.' Another said ' i am now old, and will not live long; but nothing weighs so heavily on my mind as the condition of the heathen.2

These things, Mr. Editor, often encouraged our earts, and made us labor with diligence in our ondertaking. The ministers generally of every demination, and many laymen of high evangelical siety, came up to the work, heart and hand; and ertainly merit commendation for their kind assis

Thus I have endeavored to give you a general

view of what has been done. The Lord has ena- last gasp of drowning by a generous benefactor, sionary was expected to travel from bled us fully to accomplish our undertaking, with the exception of a few townships which will yet be supplied. Altogether we rejoice in the work. Every student who had been engaged this fall, was so well pleased, that, we believe without exception. they are willing next fall to lend a helping hand.

If we have been the humble means of doing good of contributing the least to usher in the latter-day glory upon a lost and ruined world, to God be all the A BRAINERD.

REMINISCENCES OF A TOUR. DEC. 5, 1833. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

My DEAR BROTHER, -- During a late tour of some onsiderable extent in the State of Connecticut, in the service of one of our national societies, some facts came to my knowledge, and some reflections suggested themselves, which I have thought may not be unacceptable or without use to your readers. Some of these facts and reflections are connected with the great subject of Christian benevolence; others have a more general application. They are of so miscellaneous a character, that I have chosen to throw them into the form of letters. Let me first point you to an illustration of the connexion between the spirit of missions and the prosperity of religion at

It was my happiness to enjoy for several days the ociety and kind attentions of intelligent Christian friends in the beadtiful city of Norwich-the finest

specimen of the "rus in urbe." I have ever seen. At the distance of four or five miles from Norwich is a small settlement of Mohican, or Mohegan In dians. A few years since a young lady of N., now the wife of a Foreign Missionary, undertook the benevolent task of gathering these poor people into a Sabbath School. This she accomplished often walking the whole distance to meet her interesting The attention of benevolent Christians in Nerwich (and they are not few) was soon awaken ed towards these relies of the Aborigines. They a neat little church for the poor Mohegans. Shortly after, the young lady above mentioned addressed a polite and respectful letter to Gov. Cass, who had then just been placed at the head of the War Department, stating the numbers, condition and wants of these people, and inquiring whether it was not within the province of his department to do so thing in their behalf. The result was the building of a school house, and of a dwelling house for a Teacher,-and the appropriation of \$400 per annum as a salary for his services. They have now a wer thy man who teaches them on week days and preaches the Gospel to them on the Sabbath;-and the remnant of the Mohican warriors, now contribute annually, in full proportion to the other churches round them, for the different objects of Christian benevolence

These facts were alluded to in the happiest man meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of forwich and vicinity.-He said nearly as follows: I have heard men say that we had better take care of the heathen at home first. And I acknowledg that I have had similar feelings. So long ago a when the first missionaries to Ceylon were ordained. remember mythoughts respecting the lamented siste who went from this place (Mrs. Winslow.) I believe remarked to some one, 'If she is anxious to do good, why not go to Mohegan? Now, co we can better understand the leadings of Providence Those very people have now received their teacher and all these privileges of the Gospel from the hands of another foreign missionary; -- and I cannot describe my feelings when I saw that teacher come on board the Mentor last year at New London, just a the missionaries embarked for the Sandwich Islands, bringing the first contribution (about 20 dollars) from the Mohegan church for foreign missions.

Now, my brother, who shall say how much the pirit of foreign missions, rising in the heart of that ung Christian female, had to do with her efforts for the Mohegans, and how much the very act of doing good to them, fanned that flame of foreign misons which has now led her away to the Mediterra pean on an errand of mercy?

By such instances, God rebukes our unbelief, and frowns upon that irou-hearted maxim, "charity be gins at home;" and stamps the whole enterprise of foreign beneficence with the broad seal of his approbation. I will only add, that as I passed the next day on my way to New London, through that little ettlement of Indians, and see the little church shining pleasantly through the trees which surround it,-I could not but reflect on what the love of Christ had constrained one individual to accomplish for the honor of his name; -and I would say to every son and daughter of the church who can find any thing to do for Christ (and who cannot?) Go thou and do likewise. The result would be the building up of many waste places and the gathering of many uls into the sanctuary and the Sabbath School, and ultimately into the kingdom of God, # O for such a spirit in the heart of each one of the thousands of Evangelical Christians in Massachusetts!

For the Boston Recorder

PRAYING TO JESUS.

Yours, &c.

To all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours, these few words are addressed. What the particular advantage on any occasion, it has been asked of calling upon the name of Jesus, rather than upon the "one living and true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passions?" And it has been objected to those doing so, that they degrade their religion and themselves, by worshipping a God for his agony and sweat, his cross, passion, death and burial. So reasons the wisdom of this world. So thought not Paul nor Stephen; so think not the saints above, often read of them in his Bible, and often heard them nor those below, who have attained nearest to their perfection. The very reason assigned for the Christian's boldness of access to the throne of grace, is, that he has there to deal with an High Priest who can be touched with the feeling of his infirmities; having been in all points tempted like as we question. They present their annual reports, filled are, yet without sin. Heb. 4: 15, 16.

Hence we see with what peculiar confidence Stephen committed his departing spirit to Him, who achieved. Why all this trouble and expense? It is ce was obtained by every one to an unexpected had been in the like agonies of death. Here was degree. Store-keepers, Millers, Elders, and Min- familiar confidence in a sympathising deliverer, un-

leaving her new charge to a world, where no mortal can supply her place. If her faith has made her familiar with Him, who, having suffered himself being tempted, is able to succor them that are tempted; then, reminding him of his own birth and early years, of his human griefs and fears, of his fasting and distress in the lonely wilderness, and beseeching him by these, and by all his woes suffered in our behalf to take better than amother's care of her offspring, and save it from coming temptations, she can leave the world in peace.

Hence we see why the redeemed in glory worship their Lord as endued with a nature capable of suffering. "Thou art worthy for thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation." Rev. 5: 9. The poor man, who, baving been saved from the

with great difficulty and peril of his own life, should little regard was had to th afterwards apply to the same being in want of a qualifications. I know indeed that me piece of bread, would naturally plead, By all your men were employed in this service past sufferings and self-exposure for my sake, re-lieve my present need. With like feelings does the Christian beseech his Saviour, as in the following man was considered competent to be hymn, published originally (I believe) in the Christ- The writer can well remember how ian Observer. The last couplet in each stanza is when a boy, he used to hear it said, 'M. here altered to correct a great defect in the rhyme. make a first rate missionary, but he is The same couplet is also given in another form, for settled minister.' the convenience of those, with whom the word litany may not be familiar; that is, read the words on either side of the perpendicular line, but not on both and the good of man, it has been chan sides. W.

Saviour, when in dust to thee
Low we how th' adoring knee;
When, repentant, to the skies
Scarce we lift our streaming eyes;
O, by all thy pains and wo,
Suffered once for man below,
no from the missary. I Rending from the ti

2. By thy birth and early years, By thy human griefs and fears, By thy fasting and distress By thy victory in the hour Of the subtle tempter's power;
s in pity see,
demn litsus.

Jesus, look with pitying eye
Hear our penitential cry. 3. By thine hour of dark despair,

thine agony of prayer,
the purple robe of scorn,
the wounds—the crown of thorn, thy cross - hy pangs and cries: By thy perfect sacrif

By the power from the base of To thy throne in heaven restored, hy majesty Prince and Savior of the litany. Hear our penited

CITY MISSIONS,-NO. 111.

The plan of conducting city missions presented in y last is substantially this, viz: to render them directly subservient to the business of gathering permanent congregations. This plan, in its practical exeeution, it was observed, would require preachers ossessing qualifications such as are possessed by the pasters around them, -a temporary place of orship,-and an organized church.

I proceed now to present some reasons in favor of this mode of action in the case. Reason 1. This system, in its essential feature

the Scriptural mode of propagating the gospel. God requires those who are invested with the s to give attendance to reading, to exhoration, to doctrine," to " preach the word," Paul could say to the elders of the church at Ephesus, I have taught you publicly, and from house to house." It would therefore appear to be as wide and palpable a departure from the prescribed mode of laboring, for a minister, in ordinary health, to suspend the public, as the private dispensations of the

be pastors, and do the public labor, and another and a lower class be missionaries, and do the private abor, especially among the poor, I reply, have no such custom, neither the churches of God," It is, however, true, that co-pastors might divide the labor, public and private, belonging to a particular ongregation, in such a way as would best tend to preserve the influence of each and secure the best good of their united charge. But to have two disnet classes of ministers laboring in an extended er public conveyances, is particularly unity, as in a town, or city, the one class as pastors, and the other as missionaries, promises any ng but the results desired. Such a system, aside from its anti-scriptural, and anti-congregationaspect, seems to contain the elements of its own safety of travellers; and another, ' That the lefeat; at least so far as the missionaries are con- ardent spirit as a drink is morally to erifed. In this country most assuredly, where the to be abandoned throughout the world." octrines of republicanism have sunk, at least in resolution was adopted UNANIMOUSLY. heory, the factitious distinctions of wealth & station, ER's GOLD RING, was read in the Conv. and brought all us upon a common level, no minister can expect to exert much influence, even upon vention, that they passed a vote to supply ex the lowest members of the community, who shall go ily in the state with a copy; and \$337, ab to work on such a plan as carries on the very front the sum necessary for that purpose, were sulof it, an inscription, in broad blazing capitals, pro- on the spot, claiming his own imputed inferiority. At the same time, how must his own personal feelings be tried, Ohio, on the 3d Wednesday of the present and all the energies of his mind crushed, under the and we understand that the friends of the

grinding operations of such a system.* In regard to gathering permanent congregations, this feature also of the system proposed, is in accordance with God's mode of building up his kingdom. great interest. A speech made there be The first preachers understood well the importance of concentrated labor, and the power of concentrated the N.Y. Evangelist, has deservedly at moral influence. Hence, with the view of gather- attention. We copy part of it: ing and building up permanent churches, they " ored elders in every city

The truth is, man is a social being, and he is social in religion as well as in sin, and every thing was called upon to express his views else. The social principle is deep laid in the conelse. The social principle is deep laid in the con-reported, in some sense, erroneous port had drawn upon the hundle there to be employed in prompting this policy welfare. there to be employed in promoting his soul's welfare. And in the mode of extending the conquests of the tenth, which God has himself prescribed, this principle is seized upon, and all its mighty energies enlisted and turned to a religious account. And if we attempt to improve upon God's plan: if we undertake to labor for God, in any other than God's way, we shall only sow to the wind, and reap the whirlwind.

Reason 2nd. This system brings out visible re-

This point was adverted to in my last. But I wish further to say that any plan of benevolent effort. depending upon popular favor for its support, must such as to secure visible results, or it cannot long live. It may, perhaps, be said, that Christians ought to be willing to give their money for benevolent purposes, and never look, nor inquire after the results. But they do look, they do inquire; and I, for one, think it to be their privilege, nay, even duty, so to

And further. All our benevolent institutions practically recognize the importance of the point in as these interesting documents usually are, with the We are charged now with t detailed records of labors performed, and results we call these men sinners, and protected. Why all this trouble and excessed this tices immoral. But sir, I do not performed. had been in the like agonies of death. Here was familiar confidence in a sympathising deliverer, unknown to the dying saint before the mystery of God manifest in the flesh.

Hence we see why she who has just given life to another, can so often resign cheerfully her own, leaving her new charge to a world, where no mer.

I having her new charge to a world, where no mer.

I having her new charge to a world, where no mer.

I having her new charge to a world, where no mer.

I having her new charge to a world, where no mer.

I having her new charge to a world, where no mer.

I have any form actual results, "that their labor is not in vain in the Lord," may be encouraged "to alound more and more in the work of the Lord," norance. I can illustrate their continue in ignorance. I can illustrate their continue in ignorance in the continue in ignoran that the benevolent, seeing the fruits of their toil; only as they knowing" from actual results, "that their labor is knowledge. that the benevolent, seeing the fruits of their toil; than in Home and Foreign Missions, or any benevolent operations whatever. It is indeed indispensable in all. And if, in city missionary reports, its He said, yes. Then taking a tits He said, yes. Then taking a pocket, he placed it directly over a sked—"Do you see it now:" Sir temperance societies, and liberal contributions to bepensable in all. And if, in city missionary reports, nevolent objects, and precious revivals, all in connection with, or growing out of, funds expended in this way; if, in these reports, we could do in these respects, what the Home and Foreign Missionary we not expect would be at once imparted to these important labors.

Time was, and that not very remote, when misconducted in the same diffusive, scattering way, in which they are still, to a great extent, carried on in our cities and commercial towns. As the mis-

But the whole system of com-

been fundamentally changed. To the glar it was the late Dr. Worcester of Solo reaching and comprehensive mind, 6 and suggested the idea of this change it may the American Home Mission its state auxilliaries now act almost e principle of concentrated labor, and si measures in direct reference to perm course, visible results. Hence, in the of missionaries, special regard be question of pastoral qualifications. man is commissioned, and sent to : with the hope, that he may succeed i congregation, and may prove himself pastor for the same. And God has age here stated, the broad seal of his sed approbation. While great good was der the former plan of operations, still gre been done upon this. The results have inde full of glory to God, and full of mercy Hundreds of churches have sprung into over the length and breadth of the land. sands of souls have been converted to Go

Just such a change I would have bee in the manner of conducting city mis human heart is the same thing, and sin i thing, and God's truth the same thing, as in the country. Why may we not, ourselves of the experience of a kindred I believe we may. Nay more, I believe for I hear, or think I hear, the Great Hear church, speaking to us in the op brethren in the country, as with " the y waters," and with "the voice of might ings," saying, "go and do likewise."

I have yet other reasons to present in plan proposed.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTIONS

state Temperance Convention Middletown, Ct., last week Hon Roy man was appointed President; Rev. f) Hon, S. Church, C. Nott, Esq. Rev. M Middletown, and Rev. S. Pyne of the church, Middletown, Vice Presidents Olmstead of Yale College, and Rev. J. Co he Methodist Episcopal Church, Ser Convention.

Among the resolutions adopted was mending simultaneous meetings through S. on the last Tuesday of February; a sing to make personal application to ever of suitable age, to subscribe to the abstinence: a third that the use of ardent those who have the conduct of Steam Bouts jeopardize human life, and that the en article by such persons, and the from such establishments, would have a h Prof. Olmstead, and so much approved by the

A similar Convention is to be held at Cal Vermont have one in contemplation

Of the New York Convention we have ! a brief notice. It seems to have been a Mr. Pierpont of this city, on the traffic, rep

Mr. P. asked the privilege, in sking one personal reference. port had drawn up-speaking, no inconsiderable degree of wished therefore to explain his mear been represented as saying, that if vender of ardent spirit was responsi-tion traffic. He consequences of their traffic, were responsible for a great de consumer had his responsibilit divided among them all. sible for a great deal by

In pronouncing this traffic immoral. be understood that it is inconsistent lar, which God has given to every winked at the times of prevailing it ertainly are not so much to blan ame things with their eyes et conscience, at one time which they cannot do at another Apostle tells us he rerily thought he in all good conscience until thi fore, it may be true that men sta blaze of light in which we stand who remain in ignorance should be ferent rule, and are less criminal theological point word TRUTH, and asked his

ways see the truth through the seed of, we want is to dispel all those media, yent the free radiation of truth through this we do by disseminating informat. Let truth be circulated—let your four things to be appeared by the seed of th temperance papers be mu more, till men cannot holp seeing

I am ready to take the ground of this and to maintain it with

the work of imagination, h servation to see its horror describe them.

It is said, we ought to be such a resolution, by respective on the training of the training of

who are engaged in the tapect the feelings or intere his pile of wealth on the which wealth can neither of their feelings indeed! themen have made respecte, and are highly respecte tender of their feelings thus tender of the feelings in the midst of their taken my solitary little even my I not say to the butch of it I have not norse. Sir, if I have not nerve God take from me what bold enough in his service him dismiss me from him my place who are bold Those bofore me have abled monster of Ci

the fabled monster of Cr and women, and drag th be might riot on their I President, this monster s loved child, your child, m loved child, your child, my white hairs, him to whom the going down of your su bors go out with the powe cue the victim? You wou tre of the earth. And now must stand at the door of t the bell, and tremblingly a the door, " is your maste he will please to set a child be has taken, to c

child be has taken, to cal Sir, I too am a father, I trim my words, and use s giving offence. I expect ing temperance, and that mity. If he who wishes temperance, faithfully, alienate his friends, perf even remove him from his they will depreciate his there is yet vengeance in But shall I yield, or he a tlemen, you have already

But shall you already of have taken my first born to your shop, in my neigh to love the poison, until m at night and thrown upon I to stand and parley with my? No, sir, it is war, n had met him on the dagger in his bosom, and into my house. Then the sed to stop the course of sed to stop the course him into your dreary v fast to the floor, and f throat, and sat like a ni ing over the convulsion could have thacked you; heard his grouns and cou in your hands. For ther with clean hands, to with nurderer. But now you have debased his soul, at God in him, and what can traduce my wife and daug broken their hearts, and grave. And must I technical nicety of a s This traffic has bee

And well the comparihave been good men who And by the principle I la in respect, because they ject. Longe saw a slav pure humanity, to save l worse than death, being could not condemn the slave dealer, although he slave trade. But who it when speaking of the sla obliged to qualify his ter flear of wounding such a ok at the character wish, therefore, to be resolution before

UNCHRISTIA Mr. EDITOR.-In vot

unchristian training which their children in regard business." Allow me of your readers who coperhaps "thanked God, men" on these points, buthe same fault in another who makes the acquisition complishments the chief life, and thus trains them should not go when they

But some one may ask youth to be devoted to pr youd a question; but if chism, or the Saviour's e sumed as the standard, life, at any period, to be but " to glorify God." Examine by this stand

Christian families. How

earnestly are the injunct son-Finish your task. -Try to please your te school; than, Pray-Lo to please God-Be read is an anxiety displayed the intellect of the chi sees exhibited about the of his soul .- In short, t to feel that the head deattention and effort than of another world may b eth part of the attention of this world. And may this, are considered mod a family, the lesson is t and the last at night. ever else is neglected both too often hazarded duties neglected, and ev that it is next to im wearied or absorbed by to derive any benefit light which the parent school or the college wh ed, is sadly contrasted

the honor which comet The same course of t children when they are still to all around them, tion, to have their child to see them noticed, an and they continually offe an affectionate child car & parent's heart, to ura the eyes of men .-

ence which he manifes

God," is still the langu Christian society, and plete the unchristian ed begun on this point. marked to me, that in Christian society, it was talent was the object of ever entinent, was through, even among the fol place is by no means alo houors which the churc whose talents and acquito regard, and by the r God, who are less brilli which cannot be mist more certainly secured than the heart. And C

secreted in the ruin of in

IVIII

describe them.

It is said, we ought to be constrained from passing such a resolution, by respect for the feelings of those who are engaged in the traffic. But how can I respect the feelings or interest of the man who builds his pile of wealth on those treasures of society, which wealth can neither buy nor replace? Tender of their feelings indeed! I am told that many gentlemen have made respectable fortunes in this traffic, and are highly respectable men, and we should be tender of their feelings. But have they been thus tender of their feelings of others? When they in the midst of their wealth and power have taken my solitary little ewe lamb, out of my bosom, may I not say to the butcher, "Thou art the man?" Sr. if I have not nerve enough to say this, may God take from me what he has given. If I am not bold enough in his service, and put men in my place who are bold enough.

Thise hofore me have all heard of the Minotaur, the falled monster of Crete, who used to seize men and women, and drag their hodies to his cave, that he might riot on their flesh. Suppose now, Mr. President, this monster should come and take a bejoved child, your child, my venerable friend, in your white hairs, him to whom you look for support in white hairs, him to whom you look for support in ne glory of nanged. The ge. Be th

iyed child, your child, my venerante friend, m your white hairs, him to whom you look for supports in the going down of your sun. Will not the neighbors go out with the power of the country, to rescue the victim? You would go after him to the centre of the earth. And now shall we be told that we must stand at the door of the cave, and gently ring must stand at the door of the cave, and gently ring the hell, and tremblingly ask the imp who comes to the door, "Is your master at home?" and beg that he will please to set a time for a gentleman whose child he has taken, to call and ask an explanation? Sir, I too am a father, and I cannot square and trian my words, and use such phraseology, to avoid giving offence. I expect to give offence in promot-

giving offence. I expect to give offence in promoting temperance, and that offence will ripen into enmity. If he who wishes to labor in the cause of temperance, faithfully, is a clergyman, they will alenate his friends, perhaps reduce his salary, or even remove him from his place. If he is a layman, they will depreciate his character, and show that there is yet vengeance in the worm of the still.

But shall I yield, or be alarmed at this? No, gen-

temperance, faithfully, is a clergyman, the cause of temperance, faithfully, is a clergyman, they will alienate his friends, perhaps reduce his salary, or even temory him from his place. If he is a layman, they will depreciate his character, and show that there is yet vengeance in the worm of the still.

But shull yield, or be alarmed at this? No, genetiemen, you have already done what you could. You have taken my first born son, and beguiled him into your shop, in my neighborhood, and taught him to love the poison, until my child was brought home at night and thrown upon my entry floor. And and it is stand and parky with the authors of all this misery? No, sir, it is war, war to the knife, with the unhaly traffic. Here is my son. Would to God you had met him on the side-walk, and buried your dagger in his bosom, and flung his bleeding corpse into my house. Then the law could have interposed to stop the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare on his bosom, gloating over the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare on his bosom, gloating over the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare on his bosom, gloating over the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare on his bosom, gloating down the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare on his bosom, gloating down the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and to the floor him to you have been him to you have b and several other Clergymen are expected to officiate.

The following vote was passed by the General Association of Massachasetts at their last meeting, viz:

The following vote was passed by the General Association of Massachasetts at their last meeting, viz:

The following vote was passed by the General Association of Massachasetts at their last meeting, viz:

Voter, That this Association concur with the General Association of him, and what can you do more! Will you a him, and what can you do more! Will you to the churches under their care, the observance of the first Monday in January, A. D. 1831, as a day of fasting, humilation and prayer, for the conversion of the world to Jesus Christ; and it is traffic has been compared to the slave trade, well the comparison holds. In times past three heer good men who bought and sold slaves, been good men who bought and sold slaves.

A true copy of record,

Editors of religious papers of this State, are respectation.

in respect, because they did not understand the subject. Lonce saw a slave bought and sold, out of pure humanity, to save her from what she dreaded ware than death, being sold to Georgia. And I could not condemn the individual who, did it, as a slave dealer, although he was so far engaged in the slave trade. But who thinks of these exceptions, when speaking of the slave trade, or thinks himself obliged to qualify his terms towards kidnappers, for jear of wounding such an individual? No sir, we look at the character of the business, the objects, the results. And so we treat the traffic in ardent spirit. I wish, therefore, to be recorded as in the affirmative of the resolution before you. t, because they did not understand the sub-

UNCHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR,-In your last paper I spoke of the ckristian training which parents too often give their children in regard to fashionable dress and business." Allow me to say a few words to one of your readers who congratulated himself (and perhaps "thanked God,) that he is not as other men" on these points, but who is chargeable with the same fault in another form. It is to the parent who makes the acquisition of knowledge and accomplishments the chief end of his children's early and thus trains them in the way in which they should not go when they are old.

But some one may ask with surprise, " Ought not youth to be devoted to preparation for life?" Beyoud a question; but if the first answer of the catechism, or the Saviour's exposition of the law, be assumed as the standard, it is not the chief end of life, at any period, to be knowing or accomplished, but " to glorify God." Examine by this standard the daily round in some

Service finally. The many has prepared to the control of the prepared to the control of the cont Christian families. How much more regularly and

the work of imagination, but of sober open-eyed observation to see its horrors, and of plain history to describe them.

It is said, we ought to be constrained from passing can decide, how many lives she has destroyed by calling for itself. calling for intellectual efforts which no human constitution can endure, or how many she has robbed of half their future reward, by compelling them, in order to maintain their influence, to toil in the study, when they should have been kneeling in the closet.

Let me not be understood to mean that the intellect of the youth and of the man ought not to be cultivated to the highest point, which is practicable consistently with other duties .-- But " seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." "These things ought ye to have done, but not to have left OBSERVER.

To Correspondents. - Those who may not find their favors inserted or noticed this week, will observe that we have given to correspondents as much space as we could well spare.

The third number of the American Quarterly Obsereer, will be issued on the first day of January 1834. The following is the list of contents: War, and a Congress of the nations, by Pres. Allen of Bowdoin College; The extent to which the sciences ought to be taught by missionaries to the heathen, by R. Anderson, Boston; Progress of the English language, by T. T. Stone, East Machias, Maine; Declaration of American Independence, by Jarvis Gregg, Tutor in Dartmonth College; Importance of a purified literature, by Rev. Dr. Dana, Newburyport, Ms.; Life and writings of Andrew Fuller, by Prof, K. Newton Theol. Institution; Present system of Jurisprudence, by James H. Lanman, Norwich, Conn.; Dana's Poems and Prose Writings, by E. C. Tracy, Buston; Notices of New Publications, &c.

Ì	The	following sums have been received in the Treasury	of t	h
١		chasetts Missionary Society, since Sept. 1st.		
1		Cong. Soc. in Edgarton.	10	n
1	6.6	bequest of Daniel Jewett,	100	
ı	66	South Church in Salem,	1	
Ĵ.	44	Conference of Churches at Heward st. Salem,	61	
1	4.6	bequest of Martha Cheever,	5	
1	18	Medfield Evangelical Society,	15	
1	64	Dea. Thos. Tolman, Stoughton,	3	
١	64	Winthrop Female Association,	7	
١	14	Luther Metcaif, Medway,	5	
Ì	44	N. Sylvester, Plymouth,	1	
1	54	North Rochester, Ladies,	30	
ı	44	A Female School Teacher,	8	
1	66	Newton, Rev. Mr. Gilbert's Congregation,	25	
1	6.6	Springfield, Rev. G. Nichols' Society,	30	
1	16	North Bridgewater, Rev. Mr. Thompson's Soc.	16	
i	16	Fitchburg, a Lady,	4	
1	64	Andover, a collection,	319	
1	1.5	Randolph, 1st parish,	8.5	
	16	Leicester Cong. Church,	100	
1	44	Sharon, Executors of Mrs. Nancy Gould,	100	i
ď	64	Bridgewater Monthly Concert, Rev. Mr. Gay's Soc.	20	
	44	Stuughton, Rev. Dr. Park's Society,	20	
١	11	Brookfield, Ministerial Association,	- 5	
	64	Boston Conf. of Churches in Bowdoin st. Church.	48	
,	11	Franklin County Miss. Society,	193	
ŧ	63	Southboro', Young Ladies' Miss. Society,	14	
'	- 66	Westboro', Female Home Miss. Society for ?		
۴		Western missions,	100	1.1
	64	Hampshire County Home Miss. Soc.	206	
ì	14	Middlesex North and Vicinity Charitable Society,	609	
	1.6	Conway, a Friend,	2	
t	44	Miss Marcha with a fire for		

JOHN PUNCHARD, Treasurer, BENJ. PERKINS, Ass't. Treas.

The Subscriber wishes to make a grateful acknowledgement to ester, Nov. 15, 1833.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges a donation of Ten Dollars from the Subath School in the Calvinistic Society, Wor-cester, to constitute him a member for life of the Massachusetts Subbath school Society, Ambreat College, Dec. 29, 1833.

Domestic.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. The first session of the 23d Congress commenced las

Monday week. The President's Message will be found or our last page, and abstracts of some of the accompanying documents below. Mr. Stevenson was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, having 142 out of the 217 votes given. Walter S. Franklin was elected clerk on the 3d ballot, by a majority of 7 votes over Mr. Clarke, clerk of the last House.—Two contested elections bid fair to attract considerable attention. Mr. Robbins has been admitted to take his seat as Senator from Rhode Island, and the claims of Mr. Potter to that seat referred to a

The state of the the state of the companies of the form of the state o

I was a some at the former period, was appeared in the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a proper taking prior to make the former period, was a prior to former period, was a prior to charge to the account of transportation in the former period, was a sense of right to the same and former to make a prior to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of carrying the mail, have been kept.

"It appears from the earliest records of the department, to the prior to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of the make the prior to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of a prior to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of the prior to the prior to make the prior to the prior to make the prior to the prior to

en in number, retreated before about fifty or sixty Mormons, but after the Indian mode, from tree to tree, fired back upon the parsuers till the Mormons had three killed (among whom was one of their elders) and several wounded. This was about sunset.

The same night the Mormons pretend to have had a revelation from heaven (for you must know that these people regulate their conduct by revelations direct from heaven) to arise and pursue and destroy their enemies. In obedience to his Mandate from above, (for nothing else it should seem but such an extraordinary belief could have led them to such an extraordinary line of conduct) they were discovered under arms to the number of about one hundred and fifty, advancing on Tuesday morning to the town of Independence. The alarm was given, and mounted horsewer, from all quarters, flew to the place of conflict, and advanced to meet the Mormons half a mile out of town. It was a serious moment; many hearts, no doubt, od horsemen, from all quarters, flow to the place of conmittee. A seat in the House of Representatives is contended for by Messrs. Moore and Letcher, as opposite claimants. The subject is in the hands of a committee. In the Senate on Thursday a message was received from the President of the United States enclosing a communication of his reasons for refusing his assent to the Land Bill passed at the last session. Mr. Clay commented in strong terms on the conduct of the President in keeping back the bill during the whole recess, as a course without precedent or justification, and disrespectful to the legislature of the country—500 extra copies were ordered to be printed—after which Mr. Clay gave notice that he should on Tuesday introduce a new bill on the same subject similar to that passed at the last session. Mr. Calhoun gave notice that he should on Tuesday introduce a bill to repeat an act of the last session, commonly called the Force Act. Both Houses are adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

Report of the Secretary of War.—The condition of the army is satisfactory, and appears to be improving. Part of this improvement is to be attributed to

Marriages.

In this city, Nr. Juseph Abeli, to Miss Emily Sinsford of Haverhill—Mr. Albert Fitz, to Muss Eliza Roberts Leighton—Dr. Lucian Willard Caryl, of Budido, N. V. to Muss Frances Amelia
Whituey—Mr. Sewell Brown of Millbury, to Muss Marcha Farnaworth Jacobs—Mr. Wm. H. Brown, to Miss Marcha Farnaworth Jacobs—Mr. Wm. H. Brown, to Miss Marcha Farnaworth Jacobs—Mr. Wm. H. Brown, to Miss Abelia Johnson—
Mr. John H. Hill, to Miss Marcia Pratt—Mr. Francis Authorny
Nowel of Portsmouth, to Miss Farness Folson Alien of this city,
In Chelsea, 23th ult. by the Rev. E. J. Fuller, Mr. David Floyd,
Jr. to Miss Marcia William Mr. Jamesh Littlefield,
to Miss Asally F. Tebour, Wm. Akin, formerly of Deering, N. H.
10 Miss Mary P. Thom,
In East Cambridge, Mr. Lucius Kennedy, to Miss Harriet E.
Fuller.

uller. In Framingham, Mr. Calvin Shepard, Jr. to Miss Fear S. Mar half.
In Lowell, Dr. John K. Palmer of Boston, to Miss Ann Cham-

berlain.

In Salem, Mr. Andrew Smith of Boston, to Miss Julia Ann Al-den-Mr. James Trask, to Miss Lucy Smith Pearce.

At Lancaster, Dec. 5th, Mr. Charles Wyman, to Miss Nancy At Lancaster, Dec. 5th, Mr. Charles Wyman, to Miss Sancy Surveyorth.

In Marshfield, Mr. Joshua Williamson, to Miss Abigail Lewis In Lynn, Mr. Samuel Rowe of Gloucester, to Miss Clara Stan

In Lynn, Mr. Samuel Rawe of troucester, to Size state lev.

In Sterling, Ct. on the 2d inst. by Rev. Otis Lanc, James D. Alexander, Esq. of Norwich, to Mrs. Phebe M. Tillinghist, of Voluntown.—Also, Mr. William T. Thayer, of Sterling, to Miss Susan Geor, of Richmond, R. L.

In Paytementh, N. H. Win, Emerson, Esq. of New York, to Miss Susan U. Haven.

Deaths.

Deaths.

city, Miss Elizabeth Bruce, aged 47—At the House of on, Thomas Prentise, 54—Le committed suicide by hang-sunday morning, Harriet G. daughter of Mr. Dariel 1-5, years—Capit, Joseph Jackson, 62—Mr. Cyrus Towle esserer T. Jr. of Exetter, 23. harry, on Saturday evening, Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D. isster of the Fiest Church in Roybury, 74. abridgeport, Miss Aurora 11. Redding, 23, daughter of 18.

, Mr. Joseph Bucknam, 69. own, Maj. Daniel Jackson, an officer of the revoluon Monday last, Mr. Richard Richardson, formerly dge. ham, Lower Falls, Miss Hannah M. Hyde, 18 years, of Mr. Geo. Hyde. hun, Mrs. Hepzibeth, relief of the late Dea. Samuel

To Subscribers and Agents.

Some little time is required for our local Agents to settle their annual accounts with their Subscribers, and prepare to send to the office the definite arrangements for a new year. As it is very important to us that those arrangements should be reported at the office before the commencement of the year, there is no time to be lost; and those gentlenen who do us the favor to act in that enpacity will excuse us, for soliciting their immediate attention to the matter. Individual Subscribers, we hope, will

pay in advance, and save the Fifty Cents dis Letters should be addressed to N. WILLIS, 14 Water street, Boston.

SPRAGUE'S LECTURES.

SPRAGUE'S LECTURES.

INCOLN, EMBANDS & CO., 59 Washington street, have a just received, a fresh supply of the following popular works. Surague's Lectures on Revivals of Religion; with an Introductory Essay, by Leonard Woods, D. D., with an Appendix, Consisting of Lectures from distinguished Clergymen. Second ed. 12mo. with additional Letters. Price 81,09.

Sprague's Lectures to Young People; with an Introductory Address. By Samuel Miller, D. D. Second edition.

Sprague's Lectures on Fractical Subjects, to a Daughter 2d ed.

Big. 14.

EXERCISES IN ALGEBRA,

EXERCISES IN ALGEBRA,

TOR SCHOOLS—with a Key for the use of a Teacher. By
Francis J. Grund.

The problems in Algebra are selected in particular reference to
what is required for admission into American colleges. They
were approximately a selected in particular reference to
from the instructor; the most difficult steps being explained in
the book. There is rectainly no treatise on algebra, in any inaguage extant, which contains sufficient problems or exercises for
the learner, the only means by which he may be expected to fit
interest for the study of those branches which involve more difficulties—and perhaps the only way by which he can become accustomed to apply his knowledge of Mathematics to practical
jurposes. purposes.

Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book
Publishers.

Dec. 14.

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MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS. Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

on your assembling to perform the high trusts which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restorad to us: peace reigns within our borders; abundance crowns the labors of our fields; commercand domestic industry floursh and increase; and estic industry flourish and increase: and

and domestic industry floursh and increase: and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the United States have

intercourse with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to a policy so just and so congenial to the character of the American people, and to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you, that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all na-

tions,
With Great Britain, the interesting question of With Great Eritain, the interesting question of our North Eastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress, and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government, with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the treaty of 1783. Though no definite answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and Lentertain a hore that the overture may ed for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may altimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this

aportant matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotation, which, by desire of the House of Represen-tatives, was opened some years ago with the Eritish Government, for the erection of light-houses on the Bahanas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the Western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened nations; and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. it is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive, that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their coveres extensive and justifying their efitting their common origin and justifying the hope, that by wise councils on each side, not only ttled questions may be satisfactorily terminat ed, but new causes of misunderstanding prevent-

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, un-

By the second article of that Convention it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris in six annual instal-States should be part at Fars in six annuar instar-ments into the hands of such person or persons, as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same arti-cle the first instalment was payable on the second day of Febuary, 1833. By the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States in such manner as he may deem best; and by the some act of Congress the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention, were, in all respects fulfilled. Not doubting that a Treaty thus made and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President authorising the Cashier or his assigns to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at instalment was omeasily made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty-third day of March, was not paid and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no approposition had been made by the French Chamber. ad been made by the French Cha priation had been made by the French Chambers, it is not known to me that up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and, Ithough a communication was subsequently and, though a communication was assecutemy, madeto the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session and the

subject was many postponed unit the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding it has been supposed by the French Ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty, cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both Governments as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the con-vention made and ratified in proper form, as pledg-ing the good faith of the French Government for ing the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing upon each Department an obligation to fulfil it—and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States, at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of suc-

cess, to obtain the necessary appropriations.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned, or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclarations comprised in the stipulation of the Convention, and which, by the 6th Article, France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the Legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d'Affaires, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been commu-nicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties asigned to the commissioners within the time at pres scribed by law.

ons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those pa

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King early in the month of October, since which time no despatches have been received from him. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs, and I indulge the hope, that with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the disposition manifested by the King and his ministers, in their recent assurance to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests, and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the

subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been
maintained between the United States and Russia
have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications having been since exchanged; the liberal provisions of the Treaty are now in full force; and, under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for the mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state, that It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state, that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the de-States and the Spanish Government before the de-States and the Spanish Government before the de-cease of the late King of Spain, and unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to an-nounce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention, upon terms no less fai-vorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations, which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and

so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty of spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the 20th of October, 1817, being five cents per ton. That act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the arrangement made with the Spanish government, by which distrimin-ating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain, on the vessels

f the two nations.

Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain, on the 20th of May, 1832, by a Royal order, dated the 20th of April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by spanish ships : but as American vessels pay no tunnage duty in ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels under the act above men-tioned, is really a discriminating duty operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint the disadvantage of Spain. Inough to complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligations of good faith, to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the Royal order above alluded to includes the Ports of Baleaand Canary Islands, as well as those of 'pain, would seem that the provisions of the act of Consess should be equally extensive; and that, for he repayment of such duties as may have been imroperly received, an addition should be made to he sum appropriated at the last session of Con-gres for retunding discriminating duties. As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico,

discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cher-ish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session; power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them, as the discriminating duties on American vessels or this care criminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at these Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary selfdefence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity by friendly negotiation, and it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dan-gers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens, which a system of dis-criminating and countervailing duties necessarily

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the Royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed — This delay has been produced, partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the preva-lence of the cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken, which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed at the ope last session, that, 'owing as was alleged, to embar-rassments in the finances of Portugal consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was enraged, payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Govern-ment had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our cit-izens for property illegally captured in the block-ade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponment for two years, with interest, of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate, that rice of the United states should be admitted nto Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice .into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice.— Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be finade, my consent was given, and a Royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure, if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, ex-tensive and mutually advantageous commercial in-tercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its intercould announce to you the restoration of its inter-

I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last
session of Congress, the final instalment payable by
Denmark under the convention of the 28th day of
May, 1839, was received. The commissioners for
examining the claims have since terminated their
labors, and their awards have been paid at the
Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government. tice rendered to our citizens by that Government is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby offered for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse, be-coming the relations that the two nations naturally bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance, by which the commerce with the island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore.— This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade etweer, the United States and the colony, and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other

The ratification of the conventions with the King of the two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties as-signed to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them being now established, it may be hoped that each will enoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should

A treaty of Amity and Commerce between the U. States and Belgium was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senlast winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the Treaty at Brussels, and, subsequently, the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the important conferences in which his government is engaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged

gaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain

micable relations towards each other, and so sin-

cerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European powers, with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all, I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States, assurances which it gives me no less pleasures to resurances which it gives me no less pleasure to re-ciprocate than to receive. With all, the engage-ments which have been entered into are fulfilled ments which have been entered into are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other states. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to our efforts, intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the southern part of this con-

The wars of which the southern part of this con-The wars of which the southern part of this continent was so long the theatre, and which were carried on, either by the mother country against the states, which had formerly been her colonists, or by the states against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions laving so far subsided as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquility, it is carnestly hoped that those States will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting by wise counsels, and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

to enjoy.

With those States, our relations have undergone With those States, our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No reunion having yet taken place between the States which composed the republic of Colombis, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogotahas been accredited to the Government of New Grenada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their nutual interests, parconfer on the subject of their mutual interests, par-ticularly that of their union; and if the result should conter on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to pre-erve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections, which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister Republics of this hemisphere.—Until the important question of re-union shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Colombia or either of the States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately

It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations, so amicably and advantage-ously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity. It is gratifying to state, that, since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow citizens much the Conceptual of Parail have

been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is plac-ed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it, that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen, and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encourage-ment secured to it by the liberal provisions of the

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the ivil dissensions which have occupied the attention f the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the reaty of limits with the United States for the meet g of the Commissioners to define the boundaries tween the two nations, has been suffered to exoundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures, which are nificult to give elect to those measures, which are encessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention. The treaty concluded with Chili and approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilian Government, but with certain additional and available activities of approximations.

al and explanatory articles, of a nature to have re-quired it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratification, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic, relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, by persons acting underthe color of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two Governments, have been sus sy detweet the two Governments, it we been sus-pended by the departure of the Charge d'Affarca of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is un-derstood, however, that a minister was subsequently appointed by that Government or remew the nego-tration in the United States, but though daily ex-

tation in the United States, but though daily ex-pected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been formed, and with Bohvia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce, which belong to the relations in which all the inde-pendent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the re vision of your Consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, mass such as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad with the interests of our cities.

in intensity connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interests of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulatic a and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen. At the close of the last session of Congress, I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two miltions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year, for all objects, including \$2,572,240.99 on account of the gettic abs. within the year, for all objects, including \$2,572,240 90 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twen ty-five millions again.

within the year, for all objects, including \$2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt, will not amo unt to twenty-five millions, and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Course of the present year the residue of the exchanged four and a haif per cent stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has therefore been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and anfunded, to the sum of \$4,760,082 08. And as provision has already been made for the four and a half per cents above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will. I have no doubt, be purchased on favorable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will persent the terms to the state of the state of the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will persent the first of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will persent the state of the state was a state of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will persent the state of the

be terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged, is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country, and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars, since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world,—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle as well as the second, and will have lived to see the lastitem of the debt incurred in these necessary but expensive conflicts faithfully and honestly discharged—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant, raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unincumbered with any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year, do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year, far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reducement.

ced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens, which were introduced by the act of 1832, and took effect on the 4th of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which, according to the credits formerly given, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the

great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more dimin shed by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles.

Upon the best estimate that can be made, the receipts of the next year, with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year, and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles, was adopted at the last session of Congress, as matter of compromise, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must carneally and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of abstaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interest and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our Government. The national debt, which has so long been a burden on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now, then, is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles; and I cannot too strongly urge the necessities of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government, and not to increase the wants of the government by unn

the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another buildng should be erected as soon as practicable, and in roviding for it, it will be advisable to enlarge in

In e public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable, and in providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge in some manner the accommodations for the public officers of the several Departments, and to authorize the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. States to be deposited in certain State Banks designated by him, and he will immediately hay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject, and some months before the removal, I urged upon the Department the propriety of taking that step.—The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August that I received from the Government Directors an official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers by means of its money; and that, in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposition of its President, to be employed in sustaining the political power of the Bank.

A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors before referred to; and however the object may be disguised by cuntious language, no one can doubt that this money was, in truth, intended for electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the particular uses to which it is proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete as to the past application of the money

uture.

It being thus established by unquestionable prothat the Bank of the United States was converted it. a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Depart that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the Bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposites, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds, and such an exertion of distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern, through representatives chosen by their unbiassed suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation, are to be secretly exerted, to influence their judgment and control their decisions. It must now be determined, whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

al means.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control pub-At this time the state of the distresses of some, and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and if possible more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations, more rapid than any emergency requires, dented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to pro-duce great embarrassment in one portion of the com-numity, while, through presses known to have been the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw

munity, while, through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts by unfounded alarms to create a panie in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposites, and as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank, and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power, and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve.

groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve.

In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed, to order a scire facias against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge, whether the public deposites in the Bank of the United States were certainly safe, but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation, declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository

the public money.

The extent to which the examination thus recom-The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the committee of ways and means, touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution, that the Government deposites might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session, by a vote of a majority of the House of

Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest of the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government or either of their branches, I am, notwithstanding, wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source, and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken ofthe subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposits which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings dered, has been deemed to be camen or by considered, has been deemed to be certaions which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which if correctly viewed by that Department rendered its act a matter of imperious

luty.

Coming as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their

entiments, the present Congress will be sincerely olicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution.

It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the

Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying re, ort of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past ear, and the condition of the various subjects

year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the Army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of cuties, which upon the sea-board and the inland frontier devolved on it in time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providentially furface to the country, and thus providentially furface. lecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providentially furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the Report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the Army.

Our relations with the various Indian Tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region form assigned for their residence

cupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes re-maining east of that river, and for the termination maining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration and will speedily resort to it.

My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several exercised and experience is every day adding to their

years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surroundstrength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement, which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in tavoratic change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and with-out appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances and ere long disap-pear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by general removal beyond our boundary, and by the re-organization of their political system upon prin-ciples adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been Il be placed. The experiment which has been cently made has so far proved successful. The recently made has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the Report of the Commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government is received. It thus apple means of information will s received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this in-

all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and
its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary, of various improvements which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the
public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay
to officers, and a change in the period of time or an

zation of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention. The views which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force, and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and use-

that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition, and it is hoped that Congress nay feel disposed to make, promptly, every suitable rovision desired, either for preserving or improving General Post Office Department has con-

tinued, upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activivarious portions of the Cinion with increased activi-ty. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail have always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to ex-hibit an amount considerably short of the actual expenses incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of mail the wishes of the public in the extension of mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement beyond what the current re-sources of the Department would sustain. As soon thod, he caused an investigation to be made of its the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report

portance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Post Master General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carriate and unremitted attention of the constituted au-thorities of the country. The fact that the number of these fatal disasters is constantly increasing, not-withstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are nay ignted, and to whose care and attention the lives

igated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted. That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable: so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I carnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of

ne subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and or general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you in conclu-sion, the co-operation which may be in my power to afford them. ANDREW JACKSON.

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If the Light that is in thee be Darkness, how great by that darkness.—Mail. vi. 20.

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caracter of this work is fully established by its extensive on throughout this country, and the approbation is

The character of this work is fully established by its extensy, circulation throughout this country, and the approbation it has even received in England.

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S. The Bridge water Cohecuser, we music, by the addition of considerable new music, by the addition of considerable new music.

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I r There has never before, perh or conviction of its value, promotes a conviction of its value, promote every mother who has no moveledge of letters, and every father too, to read it, and of its value of the principles of parend duty which it happing the rates. We are not willing commiss it with this commendation.—We hope it will be elementable it may be considered in the promote of the promote

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Price \$2, 50 per volume.

The object of the work is the direct promotion of passing and intelligent picty, with special reference to the common life. Two numbers of the above work have been already issued. Their contents may be found in the Recorder of No. 26.

The Besides the Recommendations which have been recommendations which have been recommendations which have been recommendations of the recommendations which have been recommendations of the recommendations of the religious recommendations. Are the religious recommendations.

From Rev. Dr. Holmes, of New Redford.

My personal knowledge of the Editors of the "B zine," gives me entire confidence that it will be a ability and a truly Christian spirit. I most che mend it to all with whom my opinion may have From Rev. John Choules, Pastor of the Baptist Chi

To any person with whom my opinion may have would merely state, that I regard the Religious Mayers interesting periodical, and have high expectations. would merely state, UNL I regard to here interesting periodical, and have high expectations of states are supported to the conduct of its excellent Editors, who are solvantageously known to the Christian public. From Rev. Dudley Phelps, late Pastor of the First Charles to sential. Mr.

From Rev. Dudley Phelps, late Pastor of the First Cauche in Eventil, Ms.

The "Religious Magazine," I consider as a week fitted it is a chasm in the department of Christian Morais, which hele seems nothing else in this country exactly calculated to find the seems nothing else in this country exactly calculated to find lished, and from some acquaintance with the ability and specific the conductors. I have confidence that it will do make which the morality of the Gospel, in subserviency to its draw hibit the morality of the Gospel, in subserviency to its draw hibit the morality of the Gospel, in subserviency to its draw as believed by the exangleical community, in that commonle elevated, and lovely form, in which she has not alway appelled, when reflected from the daily feelings, words and attack of the whose professions imply an entire devotedness to their and his cauch of the confidence of the great price.

I have looked at the first two numbers of azine," conducted by Messrs. Alboids of the hesitation in saying, that I conducted ples, on which the work is to be conducted fullest confidence in the character and pectors, of the gentlemen who are its conduct. From Rev. 4. A. Phelyn, Pastor of Pine at I am pleased with the character and designating." and though I should deprecase or periodicals exclusively "precise." are or periodicals exclusively "precise." and the organization of religion, at important in their place. In this point of any two sections of the shown mention o From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Paster of Box From personal knowledge of the Religious Magazine," and a person issued, I have entire confidence in journal in a manner highly acceptal

issued, I have entire confidence in their and useful to the Christopurual in a manner highly acceptable and useful to the Christopurual in a manner highly acceptable and useful to the Christopurual Christopurual

Vol. XVIII-No.

Home Miss HOME MISSIC tract from the Annual Report Chelsea, Nov. 27, 1833, to the of the Massachusetts Miss.

ree of the Massachusetts Miss.

I regret that in this, my last a year, I cannot cheer your he at of a copious outpouring of of great numbers added to of such as give soil to of such as give evidence I had hoped before this feet of Jesus, and to hear men and brethren, what sha and hopes have not been fully rary, our church during no year, has been in a cold stat be expected under such ord preached has had little at e dead in trespasses and sin When I reflect upon the lew we been here, and the little ished towards building up this adding to their numbers, I ory of God and the good of ory of God and the good of t tter promoted were some one on one in respect to talents and pic and release me from my charge and labor in some other field these remarks to complain of on on the part of my people; ared that their attachment to longht to be. Nor have I oct at they do not attend to the pe-that they do not listen with in parent interest to the truths of ar that they are to no small. that they are to no small r that they air an doers of the word. And all might be more willing to see other man to the awake this church and society, and heresy that so extensively apple of this town.

Notwithstanding these disc quite despair. There are culated to cheer and encor-Notwithstanding these dis-quite despair. There are culated to cheer and ene on us some tokens of mer hope and expectation of s e have been added to our c hree by profession—two vin our church 37 members rage not far from 80; and that do not belong to our own people are very fod on the Sabbath. r Sabbath School has bee year than it was the last rest has been manifested by and scholars. * * No sur is exhibited by several of the scholars. pass away as the morning ar evening meetings for pra

attended with increasing in see nearly as imany at these; the have on the Sabbath. The net more willing than formed at in these meetings. Beside estings, the brethren of the cha-every Wednesday evening. on to think that the prayer in vain. A few evenings led on me to inquire what t led. And I am led by pro-e hat the spirit of anxious ough the parish. Our Bible Class is well atten

cek.
the Monthly Concert is regular the year, \$22 have been, Tracts for Foreign distrite a walls of our Fermale Missiontribution of \$30 to the Me been applied toward build pleted. \$40 have been subject to the Me have been subj sampleted. \$40 have been sur in of the parish toward the sam in concluding this Report, I a the gratitude of this church and a mistance, and to lay before ye had expected them the presenaid granted them the presi ed for the year to come REMARKS.

We have not transcribed the ained matters of special in no because we expected unity of Home Missions. hes have been so little fa churches have been so little fa cal influences of the Holy Spiri and or retrograded so little in t thee years. be in possession of facts, ever to faith and patience—we v

nd the difficulties that crowd of disciples wh ace of truth against the w il, and are surrounded by t es, and have nothing to su ral courage which springs fr ally the world's broad laug day we live in, is one ied, reckless conflict, on th day the Lord that bought th ground recovered from or n nies of the aliens, costs a ands of our brethren, living
bles and sanctuaries, know
peciate. But these little ba not to be sustained? s less valiantly-but all er of the arms they carry, churches remain anmoles shed and driven from the fie now sit still in their street sailed, with a violence th

o destroy them.

We hold that the cause of common one to all our churchious errors of our day and defence is a common duty nt it is attacked—every fr nember that his own deares he issue. No matter when ulse or vanquish the enem cerned in the question man doubts that error has the midst of us-that its o ole mass of our churches its domination-and it is its domination—and it is y to leave one point and a presumption that the cita cave small bands of Christi detail, on the presumption strong to be overpowered On this obvious principle w combined and vigorous effi ged contribution to the ass part of the strong—and those who are called to goods for Christ's sake. The church whose case is ches in like circumstance benefit of the present and for the salvation of individe tlory of the church at las ction of the Millenium. A once the privilege and dury e hope therefore, that while m the labor, many will give